

collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public money within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the treasurers of the mints in their respective cities, at the said mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall upon the same direction, pay over to the assistant treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster General respectively to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they in their discretion may think proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States, to be there safely kept, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of this act; and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster General, so far as his exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both. And each depositary so drawn upon shall make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Departments of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times and in such forms as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and he is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and moneys on hand of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, on occasion may require, with such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day and travelling expenses, as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make the examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each special officer and surveyor, as check upon the assistant treasurers, or collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office; as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each mint and branch mint, when separate officers, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the said mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the assistant treasurers, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers of the mint, and each branch mint, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep, and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary purposes of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: Provided, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed ten; and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars; nor shall the compensation of any one clerk so appointed exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries, to any other of the present depositaries, as he may deem the safety of the public money or the public convenience may require: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries to the depositaries constituted by this act before the first day of January next: And, provided, That, for the purpose of payments on public account, out of balances remaining with the present depositaries, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, to the treasurer of either of the mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the other assistant treasurers, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all officers and other persons, charged by this act, or any other act, with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursing of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment or transfer; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the post office Department,

shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys entrusted to such person shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursements of public moneys shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such officer shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled. And, upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money under the provisions of this act, it shall be sufficient evidence, for the purpose of showing a balance against such person, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury, as required in civil cases, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money," approved March third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; and the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to apply to all persons charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money, whether such persons be indicted as receivers or depositaries of the same; and the refusal of such person, whether in or out of office, to pay any draft, order, or warrant which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, for any public money in his hands belonging to the United States, no matter in what capacity the same may have been received or may be held, or to transfer or disburse any such money promptly, upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, shall be deemed and taken, upon the trial of any indictment against such person for embezzlement, as prima facie evidence of such embezzlement.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That, until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

And whereas, by the thirteenth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States," approved July thirtieth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that all fees and dues collected by virtue of that act should be received in gold and silver coin only; and whereas, also, by the fifth section of the act approved May ten, eighteen hundred, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river,' it was provided that payment for the said lands shall be made by all purchasers in specie, or in evidences of the public debt; and whereas experience has proved that said provisions ought to be revived and enforced, according to the true and wise intent of the Constitution of the United States—

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in Treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish, monthly, in two newspapers at the city of Washington, the amount of specie at the several places of deposits, the amount of Treasury notes or drafts issued, and the amount outstanding on the last day of each month.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin, or in Treasury notes, if the creditor agree to receive said notes in payment; and any receiving or disbursing officer who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violations; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than on exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par. And it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the head of the Department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the facts of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper: Provided, however, That those dis-

bursing officers, having at present credits in the banks, shall, until the first day of January next, be allowed to check on the same, allowing the public creditors to receive their pay from the banks either in specie or bank notes.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but, in all these regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a passing currency or medium of exchange. And no officer of the United States shall, either directly or indirectly, sell or dispose to any person or persons, or corporations, whatsoever, for a premium, any Treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security, not his private property, or sell or dispose of the avails or proceeds of such note, draft, warrant, or security in his hands for disbursement, without making return of such premium, and accounting therefor by charging the same in his accounts to the credit of the United States; and any officer violating this section shall be forthwith dismissed from office.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the assistant treasurers directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the assistant treasurer at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive five hundred dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers; nor shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That there shall be and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interests, the offices, rooms, vaults, and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, in the purchase of necessary books and stationery, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, August 6, 1846.

The election of Judges by the People. It was asserted in our last week's paper that Mississippi was the first State in the Union which adopted the system of electing Judges by the people. This was an error; and we refer to the subject again in order to correct it. The practice of electing judges by the people has existed in the State of Connecticut for more than half a century. There, the judges are elected for short periods of time, (every six months, we believe,) and so wisely have the people at all times discriminated in their choice, that it has rarely ever happened that a judge who was a candidate for re-election has been defeated. The Bench in Connecticut has ever been a highly enlightened one; the stain nowhere attaches to its history.

Notwithstanding this strong argument of practical evidence in favor of a popular judiciary, when the revised Constitution of Mississippi was framed, the idea of electing judges by the people was regarded by a large party in the State, as little better than a total subversion of all law and order. Many strong minds in the Convention frankly opposed the measure; and it was in order to break down that important provision, by rendering the whole ridiculous, that the clause was incorporated in the Constitution, providing for the election of clerks, justices of the peace, constables, &c., by the people: those who opposed the election of judges by the people suggested the election of all ministerial officers by the popular voice, hoping thereby to render the whole organic law inefficient. That which, however, was designed to bring popular elections into contempt, has served to establish a very different conclusion. The whole system of popular elections has, in the main, worked well; and they who oppose the extension of the right of suffrage in the Convention, are now to be found among the strongest advocates for the largest liberty of the people.

Mississippi.

Fruits of Free Trade. The Customs receipts at Liverpool have increased within the last few weeks to such an extent as to astonish the officers in the Long-room. The daily receipts at the Customs, until lately, reached from £7000 to £8000; whereas the receipts on several days recently have been £13,000 to £14,000. Remembering the raw materials and other articles, which form the most bulky part of our commerce, are now mostly "free," what a wondrous expansion of trade is involved in this one "fact!"

A Religious M. C. Mr. Hilliard, Member of Congress from Alabama, preached at Trinity Church in Charleston on the evening of the 21st ult., to a very crowded audience. His discourse, it is said, was eloquent and impressive.

A good one. The Springfield Gazette tells a good story about a clergyman, who lost his horse on Saturday evening. After hunting in company with a boy until midnight he gave up in despair. The next day, somewhat dejected at his loss, he went into the pulpit, and took for his text the following passage from Job—

"O that I knew where I might find him! The boy, who had just come in, supposing the horse was still the burden of thought, cried out, 'I know where he is! He is in Deacon Smith's barn.'"

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH N. C.

Wednesday, October 28, 1846.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Washington Union of Thursday last contradicts the report that calls have been made by the Government for more volunteers. That paper says:

"Whether, or when, the government will call for some volunteers, we know not, and it is possible they have not yet decided; but no such call has been made. As to Captain Thornton, who is reported in one of these papers as being now in New York recruiting men for the service, we know it can scarcely be so, as we had the pleasure of seeing him in this city to-day. The gallant officer comes here to ask the favor of being relieved from that service, and to be sent to the active duties of the camp."

The same paper intimates that is not the intention of the Government to order at present an attack on Vera Cruz, but adds: "We cannot be mistaken in stating that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the order of the day. We will not undertake to develop the plan of the campaign—the events will duly develop themselves."

If any more Volunteers should be called for, we hope the North Carolina Regiment will not be forgotten. Many a noble fellow in that Regiment, we feel confident, is panting for an opportunity to meet the perfidious enemy; and if the North Carolina boys should be called into action, we hazard nothing in saying that the banner of the "turpentine State" would be seen flashing in the thickest of the fight. Gen. Taylor has under his command no braver or better troops than the Tennessee boys; and Tennessee, be it remembered, is the daughter of North Carolina.

We hope our readers will bear with us while the Laws are in course of publication. We design, if possible, to get through with them by the time the Legislature assembles, and we shall then labor to make the Standard interesting to all classes of our readers. During the session we shall necessarily be very closely engaged; but we shall be in a position which will enable us to obtain a full and accurate knowledge of every important event that occurs, and we are determined that our subscribers shall not be forgotten or neglected. We have also engaged the services of our able Washington Correspondent "Halifax" for the ensuing session of Congress; and now is the time for those who desire correct and interesting reports from Congress, from the Legislature, and from the seat of War, to subscribe for the Standard. Another word, by way of making a respectable paragraph: An Editor was never known to refuse money. Payments for the Standard, either by Mail or through the Members of the Legislature, will be thankfully received—and, we may add, "promptly attended to."

That one-legged, cock-fighting hero, Santa Anna, is treacherous and wicked enough in all conscience, but from all accounts Ampudia is a few degrees beyond his master. It is positively stated, and is no doubt true, that Ampudia deceived Gen. Taylor at Monterey, by assuring him that he knew that Mexican and American Commissioners were treating for peace; and hence the liberal terms conceded by old "Rough and Ready." We are tired of concessions to Mexican meanness and treachery—the American people have seen enough of the attempt to conciliate Mexico. Let our blows fall right and left, with a power which shall crush the enemy at once, and vindicate the majesty and honor of the United States.

We shall have some startling disclosures to make next week in relation to the connection existing at the North between the Whigs and Abolitionists. It is not to be disguised that the Abolitionists are making the most alarming strides towards the accomplishment of their infernal purposes, and we hold it to be the duty of every Southern man to expose their designs and keep the people duly advised of their dangerous movements. This duty is the more important also, as it is now apparent that Abolitionism will be one of the main elements of the approaching Presidential campaign. How will the Whig people of North Carolina resist a connection with such men as Garrison and John P. Hale?

More "Ruin!" Free Trade is still engaged in the work of "ruin." We record the following as its latest doings: The Caledonia, which arrived at Boston a few days since from England, brings advices of a firm Cotton Market and advances in the prices of Indian Corn and Flour. As soon as this intelligence reached Baltimore, wheat advanced ten cents in the bushel, and Flour bounced up from \$5 per barrel to \$5 75. What Destructives these Democrats are, say the Federal leaders—they are ruining the Farmers by increasing the price of their products! And yet the Raleigh Register, with all its love for the Farmers and laborers of the country, does not go into mourning!

Old "Rough and Ready" displays acres of good sense by keeping his political sentiments to himself. Both sides claim him, but the old fellow puts on his round jacket and fights on for the country, leaving both sides to take care of themselves. We are a party man, and without parties, we should soon have the calm of despotism; but let us always keep, as we do now, party spirit out of our armies. The other side might as well quit. They will not know what Gen. Taylor's political sentiments are until Mexico is soundly whipped; and even then, should he turn out to be a Whig and be run for the Presidency, they will not be under the necessity of appointing a "Committee" to take charge of him.

We have received an interesting and eloquent communication signed "Leander," upon the subject of the late unfortunate affair in Richmond, Va., and we regret we cannot find room for it to-day. It shall appear in our next.

"FAIR PLAY" CATCHING IT!

The Register of Friday last is out again upon "Fair Play" of the Highland Messenger. The drift of this second article of the Register seems to be, to prove that Orange is a Western county, that Guilford is an extreme Western county, and that therefore the "great Western Reserve" ought to support Gov. Morehead for the office of Senator! Such an argument will hardly take with the friends of Mr. Clingman.

The Register admits that the West has not had a Senator since 1816, with the exception of Mr. Brown, of Caswell, (if Caswell can be considered in any sense a Western county) who was elected by the Democratic party. "Fair Play" hit the nail on the head when he said, that whenever the Federal leaders in Raleigh got in a difficult or dangerous position, they called with might and main upon the "Western Reserve" to help them to achieve the victory; but when the offices were to be distributed, the West was sure to get the bone to pick. And thus it will ever be with the Federal leaders about Raleigh, who assume to control their party, and who generally do control it, unless the Whig members of the Assembly, especially from the West, shall combine together and take their own cause and the rights and interests of the Western people into their own hands.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Gen. Taylor has already marched from Matamoros to Monterey, a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles; and the next point of attack will be Saltillo, seventy-five miles further on. Thence the army will proceed to San Luis Potosi, a city about 300 miles from Saltillo. It is more than probable that at San Luis Potosi a tremendous battle will take place, especially if Santa Anna should to any considerable extent succeed in his late call for troops. This city is the capital of the State of the same name, near the source of the river Tampico, and is about 165 miles west of the City of Tampico. Mr. Poinsett, some years since, put down its population at 15,000, but including the suburbs, which cover a large extent, the population may amount to fifty or sixty thousand. This city was founded in 1586; and though it is said to contain various buildings which would do credit to any city in Europe, it is believed to be deficient in fortifications and to lack the natural and acquired means of defence which Monterey possesses. But whether it be strong or weak, if Gen. Taylor and his troops should march against it, it must fall before their indomitable energy and courage. If Tampico should be attacked and taken, Gen. Taylor might be reinforced in ten or twelve days from that point.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 20th instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th instant. The Great Britain had been cast ashore on the Irish coast, but all her passengers were saved.

The Caledonia brings advices of a still further advance in cotton, and in addition to this cheering news, Indian corn, flour, wheat, &c., are still going up in price!

The Royal Marriage in Spain forms the most prominent topic of discussion in the European journals. The British Government has protested against the marriage of the sister of the Spanish Queen to the Duke of Montpensier, the son of the French King; but the marriage has doubtless taken place, notwithstanding this protest. A pretty business, truly! A marriage between two young people cannot take place in Europe without agitating kingdoms and disturbing the "balance of power!"

There have been various famine riots of late in Ireland, but the British Government seems disposed to do all in its power to furnish the Irish people with employment and bread.

No other news of importance.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

We have been honored by the Committee with an invitation to attend the Rail Road Convention in Fayetteville on the 4th of next month, to take into consideration the subject of completing the link between this place and Camden; and owing to our numerous engagements, we fear we shall not find it convenient to be present.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates from this place, to wit: E. P. Guion, Col. Edward Yarbrough, James G. Rowe, Duncan K. MacRae, Col. John H. Manly, Gen. Robert W. Haywood, George Little, D. W. Stone, Richard Smith, James F. Taylor, Wm. White, Wesley Hollister, and George W. Mordecai.

We see by the last Carolinian that Meetings have recently been held in Anson and Robeson counties, and delegates appointed to the Fayetteville Convention, which meets on the 4th of next month, to consider the proposed extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Road to the South Carolina line. We regret that our lack of room prevents us from spreading the proceedings of these Meetings before our readers.

We regret that we cannot find room for the articles in the Pennsylvanian, vindicating the Administration in its Oregon policy. These articles are evidently from a master's hand, and are perfectly conclusive.

We congratulate the "great Whig party" upon its prospects in South Carolina. At the last election they did not elect a single member to the Legislature of that State, but now they have one member from York. "If I had eleven more shirts," said the loafer, "I would have what every gentleman has—a dozen." And so may the South Carolina Whiggies say: "If we had about ninety-nine more in the Legislature, we should have at least a hundred members."

The following States vote in November next, to wit: Mississippi and Michigan on the second; New York and New Jersey on the third; Massachusetts on the 9th, and Delaware on the 10th.

GUN COTTON—IMPORTANT!

The Washington Union of Saturday last contains some interesting statements in relation to the discovery of Gun Cotton, to which we alluded last week. The European correspondent of the Union says this article "will undoubtedly eventuate in the discontinuance of the use of gunpowder!" If this should prove true, the demand for cotton will be wonderfully augmented. The Union says:

"The question comes up, whether, with these experiments before us, so directly watched for, as they are, by one of our most intelligent citizens, it does not become the duty of the War and Navy Departments to investigate the subject, and to institute a series of experiments as soon as they can communicate with the authors or the patentees. We say patentees, because we understand that the first step has already been taken to take out a patent right in our own Patent Office."

The European correspondent of the Union, writing from "Frankfort-on-the-Maine," says:

"Upon my arrival in this city I was invited by a friend, a distinguished member of the German Diet, to dine with him, and not declining his hospitality, I met with him, and was presented to Professor Baliger, who it is but proper to remark is distinguished for his attainments, and who has been one of the public laboratory as a chemical lecturer. Before the separation of the party, Professor Baliger took from each of his waistcoat pockets a paper containing some raw cotton; a small portion of that which was in one he placed upon a sheet of white paper, and with a small group of needles and thread, I met with him, and was presented to Professor Baliger, who it is but proper to remark is distinguished for his attainments, and who has been one of the public laboratory as a chemical lecturer. 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